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What Pak's U.S. Visit Implies: S. Korean Military Regime Is Doomed

Having finished country-selling dealings with their former Japanese masters according to a plan arranged by White House, the Pak Chung Hi clique left Tokyo for Washington on Nov. 12, to pledge "allegiance" to their new masters, the U.S. imperialists.

During his several days' stay in Washington (Nov. 13-21), Pak Chung Hi had a series of talks with U.S. President J. F. Kennedy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Mcnamara and other leaders of the U.S. administration. His visit to Washington and talks with U.S. Government leaders are detrimental to the interests of both the Korean and American peoples, seriously endangering peace and security in the Far East.

* Of all the regular events staged in Washington for these several years, frequent "meetings" between masters and their servants stand out distinctly. This is glaring evidence that the current international situation is decisively changing in favor of the forces of peace and socialism. Frequent shifts of regimes from one puppet to another are the inevitable outcome of the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy doomed to total failure everywhere in the world. Hence Washington's frequent summons on its old and new puppets. Pak Chung Hi's recent visit to Washington is by no means an exception.

* There was nothing new in the recent monkey-show staged by the masters of White House and their South Korean puppets. Usual "welcome" to the puppets and expression of "confidence" in them! U.S. President J. F. Kennedy extolled the military fascists sky-high on various occasions, at a "luncheon" or at a "talk," saying that he "gives full support to the military regime's various reforms," and that he "expresses my satisfaction over a number of signs of progress brought about by the new administration."

* What on earth are the Pak Chung Hi clique's "achievements," of which the U.S. President spoke so highly? All that was done by the ignorant military gangsters since they came into power, was to suppress savagely the South Korean patriotic and democratic forces, to turn South Korea into a dark, terror-stricken land, and to reduce the national economy to utter ruination, producing a great number of jobless persons, and to plunge people into untold miseries. J. F. Kennedy described the catastrophic consequences of the military fascist rule in South Korea as "admirable achievements" and as an "advance toward democracy." What nonsense! But, Kennedy was just when he lauded Pak Chung Hi for his faithfulness to masters' instructions.

* Even U.S. Government-paid publications found it hard to conceal the fact that the Pak Chung Hi clique are tyrannical military fascists. This notwithstanding, Kennedy finally came out with "unstinted praises" on and expressed "satisfaction" over the so-called "achievements." This is not because of his "quick decision" or of his "bravery," but because of U.S. imperialism's extremely precarious position in South Korea, making it impossible for it to wear a mask any longer. The present-day South Korean situation six months after the "military coup" compels the U.S. imperialists to abandon their old tricks. The formation of Pak's military fascist regime was "the last resort" for the U.S. imperialists to save their tottering colonial rule in South Korea.

This regime, though only six months old yet, already faces an imminent collapse. This is why the U.S. president has lost all sense of shame. The recent Pak-Kennedy meeting fully revealed anew the true colors of Pak Chung Hi as a running-dog for U.S. imperialism as well as the real nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the entire Korean people.

It seems, however, that White House still believes that masters' "laudation" and expression of "satisfaction" could help prolong puppets' life to some extent. What a fantasy! Of so many U.S. imperialism's puppets, probably no one has ever enjoyed "confidence," "support" and "praise" by White House so much as Syngman Rhee did. But what was his fate? And what was the end of Chang Myun, a rare U.S. minion, who had also won Washington's "highest commendation" and "wholehearted confidence"? Everyone knows what happened to them. The object of the U.S. president's "satisfaction" and "confidence" is the very target of public condemnation and imprecation throughout the world.

"Blessings" and "laudation" by masters only serve to accelerate their puppets' downfall. This is the logic of modern history. Kennedy's "laudation" of and "confidence" in the Pak Chung Hi clique demonstrate that these traitors to the Korean people are nearing their end to follow the fates of their predecessors, Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun cliques.

* Today, the land of South Korea, filled with people's anger, reminds us of a volcano on the verge of eruption. This is why this quixotic traitor Pak Chung Hi, while acting impudently, feels at ease in the bosom of his masters there in Washington, thousands of miles away from the angry land. Pak's disgraceful conducts in Washington are really intolerable to all sensible people. He went to the length of saying: "I am awfully grateful to the U.S. for its selfless help"; and: "I thank God for the resolute U.S. guidance." Such rash acts and words of Pak Chung Hi's are impudent and despicable enough to outshine his predecessors.

* Such is the monkey-show staged in Washington by the masters and their South Korean puppets. But, what comes out of this "colorful" show? Theirs is a transparent show. Their "speeches" minus crafty designs contain nothing but pitiful griefs over the fix where they find themselves now, and helpless shouts of despair. Terror-stricken by the "serious challenge" in South Korea, Kennedy pressed the good-for nothing puppets to solve the problems of "poverty and diseases" and "prevalent corruption and under-developed economy." Utterly at a loss what to say before his masters, Pak answered at random that he would try and do somehow or other with "foreign aid."

* Facts show that U.S. imperialist colonial rule has long since been in serious trouble in South Korea. As one sows, so one reaps! But, there is no cure-all for this; still less Pak's surgical operation in the name of "human butchery," which, on the contrary, helps their ruin. As one nears his end, his fit grows severer. The recent Pak-Kennedy meeting, although it went a long way from "welcoming" and "laudation" to despair and melancholy, was also a sort of fit of aggression and war preparation.

* In the "communique" issued after the conference between Pak and Kennedy, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique stated that the U.S. would modernize armed forces of the South Korean puppet army, continuously stationing its aggressive forces in South Korea, and that both the U.S. and South Korea would support each other in case of war.

No doubt, they secretly discussed the problem of "mutual defense in the Pacific areas" and plans for rapprochement between the revived Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets, aimed ultimately at forming an aggressive "NEATO alliance."

* This fact is proof that Kennedy called the Pak Chung Hi clique to Washington and worked out a scheme to challenge openly the Korean people who are rising up in the struggle, demanding evacuation of the U.S. aggressive forces from South Korea and peaceful unification of their fatherland.

However, the U.S. imperialists, however desperate their effort and intrigue may be, would never succeed in preventing their colonial rule in South Korea from a total collapse.

Any desperate efforts and machinations will serve only to throw into bolder relief the despicable nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and to intensify further the South Korean people's anti-American struggle for national salvation.

Don't buzz around the nose!
—Che Jun—

"Annual Report" of UNCURK to U.N.

Note Cooked up by Clique Under U.S. Patronage

The "U. N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" recently submitted its eleventh "annual report" to the current 16th session of the U. N. General Assembly, according to a KCNA report of Nov. 18 from Pyongyang.

There is nothing new in this "annual report" drawn up by those who are under the kind patronage of U. S. imperialism.

It is noteworthy, however, that they published the cock-and-bull "report" just at a time when the masters of White House were trying to hatch new heinous plots with their running dog Pak Chung Hi. The report is the same in tenor as any others prepared by the U. S. imperalists.

This is, of course, not difficult to understand. U. S. imperialism is rallying around itself militaly ruffians and U. S.-patronized groups in an attempt to cover up its crimes in South Korea, to cover up the fact that the U. S. imperialists have precipitated South Korea into a hell of terror, catastrophe and starvation.

The "report" brazen-facedly describes the establishment of the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea as a "revolution" or "a natural outcome." It does not hesitate to declare that the "military coup" was necessary to bring "true freedom" to South Korea.

It is well known to the world that the commission was an enthusiastic backer of Syngman Rhee when he was in power, then switched their support to Chang Myun when the latter took over the government.

In its "annual report" submitted to the U.N. in 1959, the commission extolled South Korea—then under Syngman Rhee's fascist rule which was to be overthrown by the outbreak of popular anger—as the "land of developing democracy without parallel in its history."

However, in its report of 1960 when Syngman Rhee was supplanted by Chang Myun, the commission said that "power is not so much concentrated in the hands of the Chang Myun 'regime' as in the hands of Syngman Rhee," and hailed it as a "legitimate government" capable of developing "a parliamentary system" based upon popular representation.

And now it openly defends and justifies the military dictatorship, branding as "abuse of freedom" the struggle of the South Korean people for a new life and democratic rights.

It does not forget to report on the "exploits" and "reforms" effected by the military fascists, taking "ruin" for "restoration," "decline" for "development," "suppressive measures" for "reforms."

Their "exploits" are; forcible dissolution of political parties and social organizations under "martial law," suppression of the press, successive formulation and issuance of 250 suppressive laws and "ordinances," trial of patriots in "military courts," reinforcement of the puppet army, introduction of new type weapons, provocative military "maneuvers" and undisguised alliance with the Japanese militarists.

Their "reforms" are; mass discharges of "public officials" and workers at "government-operated enterprises," "improvement" of the tax collection system, reduction of the number of universities and colleges and replacement of civilians with uniformed servants in administrative offices.

The puppet lackeys serving U.S. imperialism also talk nonsense on the peaceful unification of Korea. It stresses that the military fascists "desire" peaceful unification of Korea. Then, how on earth can it explain the following facts? The fact that they are sentencing to death or heavy penalties politicians, professors, journalists and students who demanded peaceful unification of their fatherland; that they are hell-bent on reinforcing the armed forces and bringing in new weapons, under the slogan "Clear for action!"

Such an cooked-up report can never cover up stern realities in South Korea where poverty, starvation and terror reign, but it will rather arouse ridicule among the world public and indignation among the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should give up their foolish and shameless intrigues in South Korea and get out of there immediately.

The "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," tool of U.S. imperialism, should be dissolved as early as possible.

Mothers' Meeting Held; Marshal Kim Il Sung Stresses Mothers' Role in Educating Children

PYONGYANG, Nov. 17 (KCNA)–The All-Korea Mothers Meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre at the instance of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Starting on Nov. 15, the meeting lasted until Nov. 17, and ended after adopting a letter addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung and an appeal to the mothers in South Korea. The meeting was an event of great significance for carrying out the decision of the 4th Party Congress to educate the rising generations to become well-developed persons.

Attending the meeting were about 2,100 women, among whom were included mothers, women heroes and educators.

Reporting at the meeting, Kim Ok Soon, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, presented before the attendance tasks to be carried out in educating the younger generation with communism.

"The Party and the Government," she said, "extend special attention and care to the educational work of our younger generation and provide all conditions necessary for educating them. In order to educate the rising generations with communism so that they may grow into all-round persons, it is imperative to imbue them with the spirit of socialist patriotism.

To bring up children is no longer a burden on mothers in North Korea.

Toward this end, it is required of all educational workers to adhere, in their educational activities, to the revolutionary tradition established by anti-Japanese partisans.

Marshal Kim Il Sung made a speech, at the second session of the meeting.

The Marshal said:

"There is no mother who does not want her child to become an excellent man in the future. But for years it was not possible for mothers to realize this aspiration in Korea, on account of suppression by foreign imperialism and exploitation by domestic capitalists and landlords.

Because of abject poverty into which Korean people were forced in the past, they were unable to give education to their children. But the situation has changed.

"The Korean people are now liberated from their past backwardness and destitution. The socialist construction of the country which we are in a hurry to complete, will draw near the advent of communist society, which is now not so far from us."

The important thing in constructing communist society in the future, Marshal Kim Il Sung stressed, is to arm the people with communist consciousness, without which it would be impossible to carry out the task of communist construction successfully. From this point of view, he spoke of the role which mothers in the country are to play at home in bringing up their children to become communist people.

To discuss mothers' tasks for bringing up children into all-round socialist constructors.

He said, "For this purpose, it is a matter of first and foremost imporance for mothers to arm themselves with a spirit of communism."

After the second session of the meeting, Marshal Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders present posed for a photograph together with all the participants.

The third session of the meeting was held on Nov. 17.

At the session, a letter addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung was adopted, which expressed the gratitude of mothers to the Marshal for the profound care extended to the mothers and children of the country.

The letter also expressed the determination of all the participants that they would do their best to bring up their children to become communist construtors of a high calibre, in order to prove worthy of expectations held of them by their beloved Marshal and the Party.

Further, the meeting adopted an appeal to the mothers in South Korea.

It called on all mothers in South Korea to rise up more vigorously in their struggle to bring about as early as possible a bright and glorious future for their uncared-for children and to unite their strength in their struggle against the U.S. aggressors to force them to pull out of South Korea, so that all the Korean people could live together happily in a unified country.

Further, the appeal called on them to exert all-out efforts to safeguard world peace.

That day, each participant was presented by Marshal Kim Il Sung with a sewing machine and a length of cloth.

Moreover, 135 of them were awarded either decorations or medals and 413 officially honoured.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

— Machine-Building Industry —

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party has opened up ever broader prospects before the machine-building industry of North Korea built on a firm foundation.

For the fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan which is primarily designed for the overall technical reconstruction, the Korean Workers' Party sought the key to the solution of all questions in the rapid development of machine-building industry.

The Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) examined at the Congress envisages that during the plan period the machine-building industry of North Korea will decisively go over from the stage of mainly producing separate machines and equipment to a new stage of turning out in a comprehensive way up-to-date, machanized and automized equipment with high production efficiency.

In the seven years, the machine-building industry will supply large-size high-pressure boilers, generators with capacities of 45,000-50,000 kva, hydraulic and thermal turbines, 220,000 volt transformers, high-pressure installations needed for modern chemical industry and large capacity oxygen generators, large-size compressors as well as equipment for metallurgical works, cement factories, textile mills and daily necessaries factories.

At the same time, it will produce electric locomotives and other transport equipment, large-size excavators, caterpillar tractors and heavy-duty lorries and build vessels with the tonnage ranging up to 10,000 tons.

During this period, it will also rapidly increase the production of automatic apparatus, electronic instruments, various kinds of gauges and static electric machines.

The control figures for the Seven-Year Plan adopted at the Fourth Party Congress provide for raising the output value of machine-building and metal processing industries 3.3 times in the plan period.

The output of major machines and instruments will sharply grow: in 1967 the annual output of machine tools will reach 7,500 units (1.9 times compared with 1960), generators 486,000 kva (29.5 times), hydraulic and thermal turbines 448,000 kw (106 times), electric motors 1,873,000 kw (3.7 times), tractors 17,100 in terms of 15 h.p. (five times), lorries 10,000 (3.2 times), freight cars 2,300 (3.1 times), electric locomotives 30, excavators 300 (7.7 times) and engine boats 139,000 tons (17.6 times).

For the fulfillment of the huge tasks the material and technical foundation of machine-building industry will be further fortified and it will be completely furnished with the latest technical equipment produced by modern sciences.

The technical foundation of large-scale machine-building factories will be further fortified and they will be expanded all the more.

In the Seven-Year Plan period, the inner structure of the machine-building industry of our country will be better equipped and the specialization system further perfected.

The automatic line will be introduced into the production of lorries, tractors and other machines.

The production of machine-building industry in the total industrial output value went up from 1.6 per cent in the pre-liberation year of 1944 to 17.3 per cent in 1956 and again to 21.3 per cent in 1960.

Whereas requirements for machines and equipment were met by 46.5 per cent by our own machine factories in 1956, the figure went up to 90.6 per cent in 1960.

North Korea which depended on foreign countries not only for machines and equipment but even for their accessories in the past, now exports a great number of machines, installations and instruments.

The machine-building workers are keeping on the Chullima march on this firm foundation they have laid through their all efforts under the leadership of the Party.

Friendship, Cooperation, Solidarity

Trade and Payment Protocol Signed Between Korea and Vietnam

PYONGYANG, Nov. 17 (KCNA)–A Korea-Vietnam trade and payment protocol for 1962 was signed here yesterday between the trade delegation of the DPRK government and the Vietnamese counterpart. According to the protocol, the DPRK provides the Democratic Republic of Vietman with machines, nonferrous metals, ammonium sulphate fertilizer, chemical products and other goods. The DRV, in return, ships apatite, chromite, zinc, bamboo and other products.

Ratifications of Trade and Navigation Agreement Exchanged Between Korea and Albania

PYONGYANG, Nov. 23 (KCNA)–Ratifications of the agreement on trade and navigation between the DPRK and the Albanian People's Republic which was signed on April 30 in Pyongyang were exchanged yesterday in Tirana, according to information from Tirana.

Ratifications of the agreement were exchanged between Korean Ambassador to Albania Ahn Yung, on behalf of the DPRK, and Deputy Foreign Minister Vasili Nathanail, on behalf of the Albanian People's Republic.

Cambodian Head of State N. Sihanouk Wires Back to President Choi Yong Kun

PYONGYANG, Nov. 22 (KCNA)–Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received the following telegram from Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia:

I am greatly moved by your kind telegram of greetings and felicitations to me on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of our national independence and I am very glad to have the honour of extending the profound gratitude of the Cambodian people to your excellency and to the Korean people.

I wish the continued development of friendly relations between our two countries, and warmly wish your hapiness and fresh successes in the construction of your country.

Korean Workers' Solidarity With Ecuadorian Workers

PYONGYANG, Nov. 19 (Radio Pyongyang)–The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea yesterday sent a cable to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Ecuador, congratulating the Ecuadorian people on the overthrow of the Velasco clique and on the great victory for the cause of democracy in their country. The victory won by the Ecuadorian workers and people, the cable said, dealt a telling blow at U.S. imperialism trying to strengthen its policy of subordinating Latin American nations, while the victory is inspiring the other Latin American peoples in the struggle for national independence and democracy.

Military Rulers Plan to Train College Students As U.S. Cannon-Fodder

South Korean military junta forces college and university students to receive military training.

Seoul, Nov. 9 (Hapdong Tongshin-KCNA)–The puppet army authorities are to start today the pressganging of students into the "students military training corps" for next year, according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul.

The "students military training corps" was organized by the puppet clique last year at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists. The students drafted into it are later enrolled into the puppet army as "officers" after going through a "field training" for a definite period. This is one of their methods of reinforcing the puppet army. They are scheming to draft three thousand students into the corps this time.

Earlier, beginning from the second half of July, the military fascist elements imposed a one-month "field training" upon students of higher educational institutions by drawing them into "reserve divisions."

The military fascist clique are carrying out the training of college and university students as cannon-fodder of U.S. imperialism, while closing down higher educational institutions in great numbers.

S. Korean Authorities Hell-Bent on Taxes Collecting

Taejun, Nov. 21 (Taejun Radio Broadcast–KCNA)–The Taejun municipal authorities set aside a period from Nov. 20 to Dec. 31 as a period for forcible collection of taxes in arrears. The municipal authorities have fully mobilized tax collection units for this purpose.

They are forcing the inhabitants to pay all kinds of taxes in arrears, even those under the Syngman Rhee regime. Among these taxes are a city tax, road tax and so on. Thus, the sum of taxes which the authorities hope to collect in this way totals 27,000,000 hwan. But the inhabitants, far from being able to pay their taxes, are shivering with cold and hunger.

Such a merciless step is being taken by South Korean authorities to collect taxes forcibly in other districts of the country, such as in Chunchung, Kangnung, Masan, Mokpo and Junju, according to the report.

Farmers' Malcontent Increases

Taejun, Nov. 21 (Dongyang Tongshin KCNA)–A reporter of Dongyang Tongshin recently reported that there is growing dissatisfaction among farmers in many districts of South Chungchong Province, South Korea, with measures taken by the South Korean military against them.

The military rulers are forcing farmers in these districts to sell their rice to the "government."

But, most farmers, the reporter said, have no rice to sell and even those who are relatively rich are hesitating to do so, because they fear that the military regime would deduct a certain amount from the payments they will receive, as a forced deposit as under the Syngman Rhee regime.

Meanwhile, the military fascist clique are planning to "purchase" potatoes from farmers for nominal payments.

Farmers are voicing protests against the military authorities, which, they charge, are going to buy their potatoes at a price which does not cover production cost.

Reports from South Korea say that farmers who have just harvested this year's grain, are already fearing food shortage in the coming off-crop season.

Military "Regime" Unstable

The September 14 issue of the "Pan-Eastern Economic Review" published in Hongkong carries an article by an European newsman in Seoul on the instability of the South Korean "military regime."

The reporter writes:

"In South Korea, opposition parties have been forced into silence; liberalists and intellectuals are imprisoned as pro-communist elements; and vague-worded ordinances are used to suppress the right of speech and other liberties."

A network of informers is established to suppress the people in both urban and rural areas, he said.

Chances are, he added, the present silence may be replaced by outbursts of popular anger.

"The economy is terribly depressed. Stagnation is dominant in markets. Many factories are closed down, others are curtailing operation.

"The military are split into factions, each watching for a chance," he said.

The writer indicated that the military "regime" would not continue long, by saying, **"Dark clouds threatening to bring about a serious situation are now hovering over South Korea."**

Local Finance Paralysed

Seoul, Nov. 3(Dongyang Tongshin–KCNA)–The debts of the local administrative organs of the South Korean military regime stood at more than 1,539 million hwan as of August 15, according to a Dongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

This is attributable to the total bankruptcy of the local economy and people's living resulting from the onerous plunder by the U.S. imperialists and the military regime and the consequent sharp drop in the local revenue.

The military regime, being in debt more than 450,000 million hwan, is in no position to allot appropriations to the local administrative organs.

S. Korean Fishermen Demand Rehabilitation of Fishing Port

Kwangju Nov. 3 (Chunnam Ilbo–KCNA)–The fishermen in Keumsan Myun, Koheung County, South Cholla Province, made recently a strong demand on the authorities to immediately rehabilitate the destroyed installations of the fishing port, according to "Chunnam Ilbo."

Although the landing place and the other factories of the fishing port there have been completely destroyed, the "local maritime office" of Ryusoo, far from restoring the facilities, embezzled even the project expenses.

Unable to go out fishing, the inhabitants there are subsisting on sea weed, grass roots and tree bark.

Fishing ports are left desolated in South Korea.

S. Korean Economy Below Bare Subsistence Level

South Korea now faces a serious economic and social crisis—stagnation in production, soaring prices, increasing jobless persons and social unrest.

Many factories have been compelled to close down, and the average operation rate of the factories in South Korea has dropped to 10-20 per cent of their capacity since the "military coup."

A great number of medium and small enterprises have been forcibly closed down; the medium and small enterprises account for 98 per cent of the South Korean industry.

Last year, some 400,000 jungbo of arable lands were ravaged by natural disasters. A great part of the damaged areas still lies unrecovered. Damage caused by floods this year was estimated to total 7,870 million hwan as of July 18. According to conservative figures officially released by the South Korean "government," 95 per cent of all the farming households are in such a miserable situation that they are forced to borrow money at high interest rates in order to eke out their meager living.

The Pak Chung Hi clique are publicizing vigorously to extoll their plans for "alleviating the burden on peasants" and "restoring the countryside."

Contrary to its energetic propaganda, the puppet "government" purchased this year at an unlawfully low price 427,000 suk (2,120,000 bushels) of summer rice, far more than last year; they are also plotting to plunder 3,760,000 suk (18,660,000 bushels) of autumn rice in the name of "purchase by the government" and others.

A French newspaper, "Le Monde," writes:

"To our surprise, the countryside in South Korea is left far behind rural areas in other countries...; farmers who quitted their land are leading hand-to-mouth life in cities."

The military fascists, disregarding stagnation in production and merchandise turnover, are increasing drastically military spending. As a result, the deficit in the national budget totaled 567,096 million hwan as of the end of September, while the currency issue amounted to some 283,000 million hwan showing an increase of 58,500 million hwan since the "military coup."

The inflated currency issue has caused a sharp rise in prices. Wholesale prices in Seoul jumped to 173.1 in May and to 184.1 in September as against the figure of 100 for 1954.

The economic crisis and the difficulties of living are further increasing social unrest. The number of jobless persons have increased by 500,000 during the short span of time since the "military coup." In Seoul, Taegu and Pusan alone, people who are on the threshhold of starvation number 1,500,000 (Dongyang Tongshing).

Such a critical situation in South Korea is increasing disaffection against the Pak Chung Hi clique among the South Korean people.

Those who refused forced recruitment recently increased more than 2.3 times, compared with the number just before the "coup," while many students of "Seoul Normal College," "Metropolitan Medical College" and other universities and colleges are vigorously struggling against "militarization of the campus" and forcible closing of colleges and universities.

It is quite natural another European publication should write:

"The present catastrophic stituation in South Korea, if it is left as it is, will cause a popular uprising."

A waste land where no sun shines!

S. Korean Agronomist Criticizes American "Aid"

Seoul Nov. 4 (Chosun Ilbo KCNA)–Choo Suk Kyoon, "Director of the 'ROK' Agricultural Question Institute," laid bare the aggressive and predatory nature of the U.S. imperialists' "aid" in his article contributed to Chosun Ilbo under the heading "why has American aid failed?"

The author pointed out that the American "aid" has "reduced South Korea to a market for American commodities" and "deprived South Korea of its basic aim of self-supporting economy." He referred in detail to the serious consequences brought to South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, policy of forcibly selling surplus farm produce and fertilizers labeled as "aid."

Remarking that the United States "has driven the South Korean agricultural production to stagnation or recession" by flooding the South Korean market with its surplus grain of large quantities under the name of "aid," he wrote:

"How can such agrarian country as South Korea establish a self-supporting economy while introducing every year 76 million dollars worth (the annual average between 1956 and 1960) of American farm produce...? This will lead to reducing the prices of home agricultural produce in a geometric progression... and the South Korean peasants are obviously robbed of 100,000 million hwan (76 million dollars) every year.

Recalling that South Korea produced "self-sufficient" cotton from olden times, the author said that now its production has been "totally destroyed" since Liberation under the pressure of the U.S. raw cotton flowing into South Korea under the label of "aid." In this respect, too, "one cannot deny the great harmful effect" of the American "aid," "pulling backward the self-supporting economy" of South Korea, he added.

He deplored that the "production of home-made compost has dropped and the fertility of soil is on a steady decline" due to the high-pressure sale of tens of millions of dollars worth of chemical fertilizers unsuitable to the soil conditions of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists under the cloak of "aid." "No less harmful is the excessive import of American fertilizers," he wrote.

He pointed out that the U.S. imperialists' "aid" "ignores technique and slights construction" and the bulk of its funds were "squandered in the introduction of consumption goods," with the result that "the production of raw material and equipment at home has been reduced and construction has become negligible in scale." The author recalled that the value of imported equipment including "technical aid" funds accounted for 15 per cent of the total U.S. "aid" between 1945 and 1960 and the rest was spent in importing consumption goods.

South Korean Womanhood in Deplorable Plight

The wretched living conditions of the South Korean people, which brought about by ruthless suppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and its placemen, are further deteriorating with every passing day.

As a result, the South Korean people are undergoing unendurable hardships and privation. This is particularly true of the women of the countryside, who are still under the yoke of feudalism and capitalist exploitation.

Speaking about a poor family in Pusan, a South Korean paper recently reported:

"A lamentable scene was witnessed the other day in Pusan. A woman who was identified as Kim Yong Ja was found lying full length on a straw-mat which was spread on the ground. By her side was a baby in rags, crying weakly. It was learned that she had not taken meals for so many days that her breasts had run dry. So, the baby who had been born ten days before, was crying vainly for mother's milk."

This is only one instance to show what a difficult life present-day South Korean women are leading.

According to the paper, there are in Pusan alone some 180,000 starving women.

Today, woman workers who were lucky enough to get jobs, are subjected to hard work for extremely low wages. Thus, the starvation wages they receive are no more than one-third of minimum living expenses, or less than 50 per cent of those received by man workers for the same work.

The situation is much the same with woman workers in spinning and weaving mills.

Even according to official data published by the puppet regime, woman workers in such mills receive on an average only 40 per cent of the wages of man workers. As to woman workers in the mining industry, they are paid only 35 per cent of the male workers' wages.

Referring to this situation, a South Korean publication says as follows:

Without any protection for the health of woman workers, women in this country are forced to go to work immediately after childbirth, in order to eke out their living. They go to work only four days after childbirth.

This is also the fate of women in the poverty-stricken rural areas of the country.

You can easily find everywhere in the country groups of women flowing into cities, forced to leave their native villages behind.

In this way, women who flowed into Seoul from farming villages during a period from April, 1958 to November, 1960, numbered 418,486, according to a Seoul's Dongyang Tongshin report.

Further, it is beyond doubt that such miserable living conditions are the main cause of domestic tragedies in today's South Korea.

Kukje Shinbo, an influential paper in Seoul, recently reported that a mother, Li Yong Hi, who lived in Seoul killed herself on Sept. 19 after poisoning her two children. Hard life, the paper said, was the cause of this tragic event.

A South Korean newspaper Chosun Ilbo lamented that, in Seoul alone, a total of 391 children were found deserted on the roadsides during the past two months. The paper commented as follows:

"This is a tragedy resulting from the poverty of this society. Indeed, this is an untolerable and inexcusable disgrace to humanity."

Such a social evil, originating in the hard life of the masses, is taking more and more serious proportions under the influence of the Americanized mode of living and culture, which are prevalent in almost all fields of national life.

We are told that there are in South Korea thousands of street-walkers and an open market of human traffic.

Besides, it is also fully evidenced that violence, rape and slaughter of South Korean women by U.S. bastards are of daily occurrence.

In order to fetter South Korean women to feudalistic practices and to check a democratic development of the South Korean society, the reactionary groups, on U.S. orders, revised detrimentally the civil law to justify the subordination of women to men and to plunge South Korean womankind into a completely rightless status.

As there is no sufficient water supply in S. Korean cities and towns, women's daily work begins with and ends in this laborious job of drawing water from a well.

A S. Korean farmerette and her child, without any protection facilities.

The Golden Arts

Bronze Bell of King Songdok Height 11m; Diametre, at bottom, 2.27m; Thickness 0.24m Unified Silla dynasty (771)
Also known as bell of Pongdok-sa Temple.
A masterpiece reflecting Silla's metal work of art.

Objects which may represent the handicraft of the United Silla period are bells in Buddhist temple. The masterpieces of the bronze bells of Silla which are left in Korea now are the Bell of King Songdok (made in 771 A.D.) and the Bell of Songwon Temple in Mt. Odae (made in 725 A.D.). As the "Chosun Bells," they are well known to the world.

Typical is the Bell of King Songdok, with writing cast on the surface.

The mouth of the bell is an obtuse-angle octagon. Lotus and other gorgeous decorations are cast in relief on the surface of the upper part, and a flying devata, or got, is also in relief, drawing beautiful lines around the surface of the middle of the bell's body. The lower part of the surface is decorated with double petalled lotus flowers.

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

Unforgettable First Meeting (3)

by Choi Hyun

(Continued)

"Well, the realization of a united front with the Chinese units is of great consequence in carrying out our struggle against the Japanese aggressors, but this is not all there is to it. What is more important for us to strive is to expand and strengthen further the united front with broad sections of the Chinese masses. You should always bear in mind that this is one of the most important things in leading the Korean revolution to victory."

Bearing deep in mind this clear-sighted iustruction by Marshal Kim Il Sung on the question of strengthening further the militant anti-Japanese united front with the Chinese people, I endeavoured all the time during our struggles to realize the question.

Thus, we were able to attain no small achievements not only in forging solidarity with Chinese fighting Japanese units, but also in strengthening ties with conscientious elements in the puppet "Manchurian Defence Army."

What was in Marshal Kim Il Sung's mind at that time with regard to united front policy, was not confined to an anti-Japanese united front with the Chinese people. He taught us that the successful accomplishment of the Korean revolution was beyond the power of a small number of Korean communists alone; that the vast revolutionary forces—workers, peasants and other sections of the broad masses—opposing Japanese imperialism at that time both at home and abroad, all these forces should be rallied into a revolutionary organization and aroused to vigorous struggle against Japanese imperialism; and that it was of paramount importance, under those circumstances, for us to fight stubbornly extreme-leftist elements within revolutionary organizations, then engrossed in foiling the united front, as well as extreme-right deviationists who were also bent on destroying revolutionary forces from within.

"We must form and expand various mass organizations. More, we must make preparations for expanding widely anti-Japanese united front organizations in our homeland in the future. It is only too clear that we can hardly escape the charge of mere dreamers, if we think we can easily win victory in the Korean revolution, without broad political insight and without any preparations and persevering struggles."

Marshal Kim Il Sung told me this in a very serious tone, looking at me with piercing eyes.

He told me so passionately and interestingly, citing various concrete cases that I focussed all my attention upon him and was beside myself listening to him till late at night.

So we went to bed towards daybreak. But I could not get to sleep easily as his stories flashed across my mind endlessly.

It was the following morning. An alarm signal raised at a sentry-post informed us of enemy's attack. Following the Marshal, I went up a hill at the back of his headquarters. He stationed his unit on the hill, and then watched and waited for the enemy.

As I thought that I was going to fight my first battle soon under the Marshal's personal command, as I had desired so much long since, my heart was full of confidence in victory.

Meanwhile, an enemy's "punitive force," terror-stricken, dared not approach our battle line, but fired at random for hours from the entrance of the valley. Later, the enemy resorted to a dirty trick. Suddenly, some of them began to set fire to rice-ricks scattered here and there in the field.

Then, Marshal Kim Il Sung who was watching carefully the enemy's movements, ordered partisans to shoot and kill all of the enemies who were running madly about setting rice-ricks on fire. And he said over his shoulder: "By the way, Comrade Choi Hyun! I was told you are a crack shot. Will you try and shoot and show me your skill?"

As I always believed that I was second to none in shooting, I took up my favorite Swiss-make rifle "Marchand" without hesitation and aimed at one of the enemy soldiers. The enemy were about 500 metres away from our hill, quite a distance for a straight shot. So I aimed my rifle carefully at the enemy and pulled the trigger slowly. Thereupon, an enemy soldier tumbled down sprawling on the ground beside a rice-stack, with a torch-fire in his hand.

Seeing this beside me and saying, "Really a good marksman you are! Now it's my turn. I'll try several shots," Marshal Kim Il Sung took up a rifle and fired several shots on end. And every shot told! Witnessing the sight, all the partisans there gave cheers and went on firing at the enemy. Realizing an unfavorable turn of the situation, the enemy's "punitive force" made a hasty retreat, cutting short hurriedly their desperate and futile attack from far away.

That night, too, Marshal Kim Il Sung continued his story. He prefaced his story with this:

"We have still lots of revolutionary tasks to carry out. What do you think is the most important question in our struggle at the present time, Comrade Choi Hyun? Let's exchange our views frankly."

(To be Continued)

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